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# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

# THE WAR!

## FRENCH SUCCESS!

## Orleans Reoccupied!

## GERMANS EVACUATING!

## After Severe Fighting!

## NAPOLEON INTERVIEWED!

## Also Marshal Bazaine!

## INTERESTING CONVERSATION!

## Another Favre Circular!

## PARIS DISAPPOINTED!

## At Armistice Failure!

## A DETERMINED SORTIE!

## And Then Peace!

## AT ANY PRICE!

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

### FROM LONDON.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

NAPOLEON INTERVIEWED—WHAT HE THINKS OF THE REPUBLIC—SLANDERS REFUTED—THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

LONDON, November 9.—A special correspondent gives an account of an interview with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe on the 6th. The Emperor said that when the press was freed entirely by him it was seized by demagogues and unscrupulous politicians, who openly preached disobedience to the laws and were but too successful in perverting the minds of the people.

On the subject of the reorganization of the French Republic by the United States the Emperor said:

I suppose Americans would naturally sympathize with Republican institutions, but all the conditions requisite to a true Republican form of government are absolutely wanting in France. Those who have boldly grasped the reins of the government have already shown their inability to establish such government. That for which they have blamed me most they have been compelled to do themselves, and impose still more obnoxious restraint upon the press, for instance, was the constant theme of attack on my government. But whilst I made but a moderate and provided by a mild system of warning advertisements, they have suppressed a number of journals because they don't chime in with their fantastic ideas and Republican sentiments. Pre-supposing the vital interest of a majority of people in the concerns of the country and a willingness to put their shoulders to the wheel, does such exist in France? The Republic of France and the Republic of America are as different as white and black. Your country people submit to the law. Public sentiment, and a spirit based upon general intelligence and morality, dictate and control society. Are not your theatres in New York and Boston allowed to perform such plays as they deem fit?

Correspondent—Certainly they are.

Emperor—Then suppose they should treat the public to the performance of an impure and offensive piece, what would the consequence be?

The press would denounce them; nobody would go to see them, and they would be condemned by the verdict of the public. But in France the further from morality and decency the greater will be the crowd flocking to delight in it. It is no easy work to curb such an extravagant spirit. In a country so often unhappily shaken by revolutions it requires the utmost energy to build up anything.

Correspondent—Will your Majesty please explain to the American people as to the immediate causes of the catastrophy which upset your government?

Emperor—I can only liken it to an earthquake, sir, produced by the combination of influences of elements whose existence were unaware of without being able to trace the hidden operation. My conscience has been clear since the evening I was seized by the elements of the coming storm. I could not have imagined they would venture to commence the welfare of the country. I then consented to the removal of the last existing check to the right of free assemblage, and no sooner had I done so than the privilege was abused to an unlimited extent. Public meetings no longer discussed political or social questions, but became tumultuous in the highest degree. Resistance to the power of the Government was openly preached and the most shocking expressions were openly proclaimed to the masses and urged upon them as the best and only means of saving the country.

Correspondent—Indeed, such a condition of affairs does not augur stability to a Republican form of government. The views of your Majesty, who is so competent to judge, will deeply interest the American people.

Emperor—I know them to be a fresh subject of and government annoyance and believe they approve their sentiments as responsible for the conferred against me. Have you read the circular just published in the *Independance* Belge and other journals, to the effect that I had appropriated the public funds and contrived up war to conceal such illegal transactions? I wish to state, emphatically, that the commission of such a breach of trust under my government in France, even if proved, is an utter impossibility. Had a simple idea of engaging, without severe checks in the path of the administration. This is well known to every intelligent man in France. I could hardly attempt to contradict all the silly calumnies, though they have been believed by a few. In order to show that by far the largest part of my own civil list has been expended for the benefit of the people, you may see the state most published by my order, signed by Rouher. Therein, my treasurer, to contradict the unfounded assertions of a certain Mons. Pul. I have some property in Italy which was left me by my father. My wife has a private dowry and her jewelery. With these exceptions we have nothing.

Correspondent—Your Majesty having approached the topic, will you please say how to it is that the story that you have 200,000 francs worth of property on Broadway?

Emperor—I have no property of any kind or description there. The story is unfounded—as unfounded as are all the rest.

Correspondent—The accusations with which the press is teeming are not confined to that point. Treason is charged, and, strange to say, French soldiers, prisoners in Germany, utter the same word. Their answer to the question asked them is "Nous sommes Prusse."

Emperor—Pure mad! It is their mistaken pride and ambition. They are naturally loth to admit feelings or even to believe that they have been entrapped.

Correspondent—But your Majesty yourself is reported to have said on one occasion of a reverse on the field, "Je suis Prusse."

Emperor—I did not. It is a pure invention, like so many others. What I may have said, and what was probably said by many members of the Government, was that probably we had deceived ourselves as to the strength of our army as well as that of the Prussians. As for myself, basing my opinion upon personal conviction, I have often cautioned my Ministers against overconfidence. I well remember how often Marshal Niel pointed to the drawers of his desk and said me, with confident mien, that the army was complete and ready for every operation. It was not here the case with Le Boeuf. He was probably not a fault of the heart, but of the head, that they would not listen to me when I told them we could not compete with Prussia's military establishment, that our effective strength as compared to hers was insufficient. This would be the opinion, the fault of which must be charged more or less by all of us, and which led to most disastrous results. We were to have been ready to take the field with 1,000,000 men, but thousands were wanting. You would have thousands reserves. When would you have had of them were at home and those only either dying or weak. Then the Prussians got the start of us. Notwithstanding the bravery of our troops, with double our numbers they obliged us to yield them easy victories. What is the feeling in Berlin?

Correspondent—Peace is the general desire—peace, by all means.

Emperor—France, too needs, it. But the conditions imposed by Count Bismarck are too exacting altogether. What government could accept and at the same time maintain a foot-hold? France cannot endure so deep a humiliation.

Correspondent—As to that sentiment the Berlin people have been so worked upon by the official press that it may be regarded as an impossibility for even Bismarck to lower the demand for territorial annexation on the largest scale.

Emperor (with deep emotion)—France cannot bear this.

Correspondent—Considering that your Majesty may be recalled to the throne, and France yet become prosperous, though she may have lost a portion of her territory, why should your Majesty commit yourself on a question of this character?

Emperor (musingly)—You may be right.

But here the Emperor who heretofore had been all cheerfulness, sighed for the first time.

Correspondent—Will your Majesty have the goodness to explain why the Provisional Government so obstinately refuses to hold elections for Representatives.

Emperor—In my opinion it is because they are afraid of the Reds.

Correspondent—Should they not just as much appreciate that a large number of Bonapartists would be returned?

Emperor—I don't think so. The discordant elements of socialism, communism and anarchy have spread terror and got the upper hand, and it is very difficult to contend with such utopian, seductive delusions.

Correspondent—I am pleased to see evidence of your Majesty's bodily health and strength. But does your Majesty feel mentally strong enough to resume the ruins of Government, should affairs take a favorable turn and you be re-called?

Emperor—When I consider the uncertainty, looking in the road to such an aim, when I consider the vast impediments to be moved, I really feel little ambitious. I would rather be independent, would even rather be as I am now, a prisoner, and never again step on French soil.

Correspondent—But how with your Majesty's interest as a father, desirous of bequeathing a dynasty to a hopeful son?

Emperor—Gracious God! I have not even for him could I wish it. I love him too much to desire for him chances of dread uncertainty. If these cannot be avoided he would be far happier in private life, without the overwhelming responsibilities attaching to such a station in a country which can never forget humiliation. Prussia ought not to be too severe. She ought to recollect that I allowed her to fight the Austrian war, but I could have prevented it. The history of the situation previous to 1866 and since, also that of the occurrences before and after Sedan, an exposition of which I have ordered to be written and printed, will fully explain the relative merits of the two powers.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

The French fleet is said to have passed Cuxhaven going north. The sea lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe have consequently been removed, and all pilots are forbidden to leave the ports.

It is reported that Garibaldi has had a quarrel with the Franc-tireurs.

It is said the Germans have captured a party of English aronauts at Verdun.

A number of French ex-officials at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French. Liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported.

General Coffinieres, commanding at Metz during the siege, writes to the journals here his conviction that the garrison of Metz should have had a different fate from that of the troops capitulated in the west. Had they but twice offered his resignation, because the council of war dissented from this view.

BAZAINE ALSO INTERVIEWED—LOYAL TO THE EMPIRE.

The *Herald's* correspondent sends from Cassel an account of an interview with Bazaine. The Marshall said, in defending himself against personal slander, he had a way of his own which never failed him, to be silent, leaving justification to time. He said: Let Gambetta call me a traitor to my country. I shall not answer this bubble, who never smelt gunpowder. I won't do it, by God! Why, to reply to him would admit his right to sit over me as judge. I shall not lower up the case and speak out truth and justice.

In reply to questions, Bazaine said his relations with the Prussian officers, after the surrender, were excellent. He should be grateful to Prince Frederick Charles forever. The latter said to Bazaine, on parting: If your personal honor should ever be assailed, call upon me to defend.

Correspondent—Did you proclaim the Republic in Metz?

Bazaine—I! Such a declaration would have paralyzed all action. I could then no longer have counted upon my best troops. When my spies brought to me the abominable doings of the 4th of September, I sent inquiries to the Prince to know whether it was true. I will confess I did not believe even him, until he transmitted a copy of the *Journal Officiel*. I then told my soldiers that the Emperor was a prisoner, that the Empress and the young Prince had left France, that General Trochu stood at the head of the National Defense Committee. It was some time after this that the names of the members of that committee began to leak out. In council of war we had agreed not to communicate these names to the troops. Of course we never proclaimed the Republic.

Correspondent—May I inquire your Excellency's political creed?

Bazaine (sternly)—I have ever been loyalty to the Emperor and constitution. The Emperor is a prisoner, but the Constitution is in force. Neither I nor my comrades will ever acknowledge any other government until we previously obtain a discharge from our oath by the Emperor.

Correspondent—Did you not keep up communication with the government at Paris and Tours?

Bazaine—I reported to them everything that occurred at Metz—always the duplicate—but never received a reply or notice of any kind.

Correspondent—Do you ascribe to yourself any victorious engagement during the siege?

Bazaine—No! Victory includes of necessity the ultimate result of an engagement. I have whipped the Prussians often, and severely, but the final result was always unfavorable to me.

Correspondent—Hunger forced you at last to open negotiations?

Bazaine—If it had not been hunger, I would have done it. Long day I learned that not the Republicans, but the mob governed in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. One day I learned that the army was insulted and the memory of men reviled whom I venerate. But it was hunger, and nothing but hunger. You would have been mistaken, were you to think I took the responsibility upon myself. I acted only after the assertion of the council of war, whose members ascertained the opinion of Generals, Colonels and Majors of this army previous to making up their votes. After bread rations had been reduced from 300 to 200 and then to 250 grammes per day, I was informed by Gen. Coffinieres, on the 9th of Oct., that the horses would not hold out but a week. Now I had daily slaughtered three hundred and fifty horses. Fifty of which I gave to the inhabitants of the town. I called the council together on the 10th and again on the 12th of October, when it was resolved that by the 16th I must commence steps for capitulation. I now requested permission of the Prince to send Gen. Boyer to the headquarters of the King. It was granted. You have certainly seen in print that his mission resulted in failure.

Correspondent—What were the orders given him by you?

Bazaine—I proposed to march out with my army, pledge our honors not to fight against him in this war, and to convene and protect the French people by force of arms from mob, or as Bismarck named them "street loafers."

Correspondent—What did Bismarck say to that?

Bazaine (here taking up a document from the table)—You may read all that was said at the conference. It is from Gen. Boyer's report. But you must refrain from publishing it. I do not know whether I can allow that. The Count is likely to attend to this himself.

I hurriedly ran over the documents, but the Marshal's instructions prevent me from stating more than the gist of contents. Bismarck seems to have agreed to Bazaine's propositions, but Moltke rejected them. He believed the Marshal could not hinder the deserting of his troops, who would then materially strengthen the forces of Franc-tireurs.

Bazaine resumed the conversation and said: I have yet to tell you that in the council of war had expressly objected on me that I had no authority to make peace, which should be solely the province of the government acknowledged by the Chambers. October 18th, reported that the provisions were all gone, and though that was the case I still held out eight days longer, midst terrible sufferings. The last council was held on the 27th, when it was resolved to capitulate in order to save more loss of life. One of the conditions was that the honor of the army remain unsullied. Negotiations in consequence, and our terms are better than any allowed to troops who have capitulated during the war.

Correspondent—Was there no chance whatever to make your way out?

Bazaine—None! None whatever! Our artillery horses had been killed, and also our cavalry horses, and the troops were despairing.

Correspondent—How large have been your losses since August 14th?

Bazaine—Our casualties, not counting sick and missing, amounted in the Rhine army to 24 generals, 2,140 officers and 42,330 men. Look at the hole in my epaulet! Why did not this confounded splinter of a grenade go deeper? I would not have outlived my reputation as a soldier, nor would I, as a Frenchman, been obliged to know that day of everlasting ignominy, the 4th of September.

Correspondent—How many of the 173,000 men who surrendered as prisoners at Metz might yet have been called in fighting order?

Bazaine—Perhaps 60,000. But without artillery and cavalry what could they do against 200,000 opponents, in very strong positions and fortifications?

Just here the Marshal was interrupted by a messenger from the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, who wished to see him. He bade me good bye, with the remark that I should pay him another visit. "You may ask me questions till doomsday," he said, jokingly. "I shant tire answering them truthfully."

In conclusion I may yet mention a funny communication made by Bismarck to General Boyer, at the aforesaid conference.

General Burnside has just returned from Paris. He has given me a description of affairs inside, characterizing the city as a madhouse inhabited by monkeys.

[N. Y. World Special.]

HAMBURG BOMBARDED — GARIBALDI SURRENDERED.

LONDON, November 9.—Private dispatches received in this city to-night state that the French fleet are bombarding Hamburg.

A dispatch from Berne, via Berlin, reports that Garibaldi has surrendered.

Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the return of the King.

THE FRENCH VICTORY.

A special dispatch from Tours 11th, says: At length French arms have achieved a glorious triumph. Van Der Toun, who was at Orleans with a corps of 25,000 men, became afraid his position might be hemmed in. The 16th corps of the army of the Loire, on the north bank of that stream, and the 17th corps on the south bank, were confronted toward the west by bodies advancing from Chartres and Chateau Dun. Van Der Toun was preparing to make a defensive retreat northward, toward Paris, when he was assailed by the sixteenth corps under Gen. Lusaac. After a severe engagement he was compelled to evacuate Orleans, which is now occupied by the French. The Prussian loss was five hundred killed and wounded and the slaughtering Prussians is now going on. The defeat and capture of the whole force is probable.

ANOTHER PAMPHLET FROM NAPOLEON.

Napoleon is about to publish another pamphlet, written by himself and devoted to the consideration of the political aspect of the war. He treats at length of the relations that existed between France and Prussia during recent years, demonstrating the good offices which, as Emperor, he did to Germans, and the ingratitude with which he was treated.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable Special.]

EFFECT IN PARIS OF THE FAILURE OF ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A letter from Paris, of the 8th, says: The news that the armistice had been rejected fell like a thunderbolt upon the populace. I never remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the commencement of the siege. The feeling of despair is far more still stronger in the army. My impression is that within a very short time there will be an outcry for peace which no government will be able to resist. If the real condition of the provinces is made public, the impossibility of further resistance will become more evident.

Meat is getting more and more scarce daily. Yesterday all hidden stores, hoarded with a view of making a large profit, were thrown on the market. To-day they have again disappeared. Thin lamb was freely offered for sale, when at the same time live dogs were becoming scarce.

*Monday*—The newspapers of to-day, with the exception of the ultra organs, are loud in their expressions of regret over the refusal of the armistice. The Government gives no further details.

Shortly an attempt will be made with the second army to pierce the Prussian lines. There appears no doubt it will fail, then the cry for peace will be so general and strong that the Government will be obliged to listen.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

THE BOMBARDMENT AT LILLE.

A special correspondent telegraphs from Lille, 9th, 6 P. M.: The headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki are excited at intelligence of the Prussian approach. There is continual excitement in the streets and cafes, and the people are all for resistance. Thousands from the country are entering the city in response to the Mayor's proclamation, with droves of cattle and poultry.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS—GARIBALDI victorious.

LONDON, November 10.—To-day's war dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris through the capture of several Prussian camps.

Garibaldi was again victorious, having routed a force of Germans 5,000 strong.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is that there has been a fierce battle at Beaugency, fought without decisive result. The losses of the French were frightful, but the enemy were driven back ten miles.

[N. Y. World Special.]

CHARACTER OF TROCHU PORTRAYED.

LONDON, November 10.—The *World* correspondent, writing from Paris, 7th, says: Trochu's true character is becoming visible. He is a man patriotic in intention, cautious and critical and closely thinking on what he sees. He is an excellent executive and has a lofty ideal of life and its duties. But he is sadly lacking in self-confidence in himself. He is fluent in speech, but sentimental rather than profound. He is unable to take in disagreeable elements and to provide against them, and incapable of conceiving a great plan in embarrassing emergencies, or of inspiring instrepends of a salutary terror.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM FAVRE.

LONDON, November 10.—Advices by balloons from Paris, to the 8th inst., state that Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition of an armistice, preliminary to the consultation of the national will, and the population of Paris, men, women and children, shall starve. Pending the vote we call on right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consulted, will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the cooperation of the whole of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms, to show what a great people can do to defend their honor, their honor and their independence. You will make these facts known on the opportunity may arise."

ARCHBISHOP LETTER FROM GEN. HAZEN.

The New York Evening Mail has another letter from Gen. Hazen. That editor says: The Prussians are bringing an object into thousand dollar gun, installed the big Krupp gun established in Paris in 1867. It will take three men a day to put the gun in position. If Paris will not shell Prussians it must accept the consequences. Not one gun has yet been fired into Paris, nor will one be fired until there is enough in position to make it madness for the French to accept the German fire. The Germans are certainly a most remarkable people. They never return the fire of the French, nor appear in conspicuous places to draw fire upon themselves. They are always forbearing, and always have a kind word for any one. They have done very little pillaging, only taking by requisition whatever was needed for military purposes. France is full of food, and even in those portions where the armies have passed there is an abundance. The stories of the sufferings of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are the grossest exaggerations. The army around Metz has lived entirely from its base of supplies, while the army relieved at Strasburg is reorganizing the municipalities of Alsace and Lorraine on German principles, which will effectually abate any suffering from want of food.

But a few, probably a hundred and fifty guns, have arrived here yet, but the troops have been very active the past week in making fascines and gabions and getting ready to establish batteries. The Germans have not shown that enterprise in rebuilding the lines of communication which was so conspicuous in our own war, but they have been less dependent upon them, the country being full of food."

## FROM FRANCE.

CHEERING FRENCH NEWS—GERMANS OBLIGED TO EVACUATE ORLEANS.

TOURS, November 10.—News from Orleans is cheering. Advices are just received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing toward the city, and their movements tended to surround the enemy. The latter was obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed wounded and prisoners. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain which had been made by repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people therenbout, the surrounding country was entirely ruined.

FURTHER OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday with great haste, leaving about 1,500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained marked successes at Columines. The Prussians had a strongly entrenched position, but were dislodged suffering heavy loss. Gen. Van Der Toun retreated to Gimeny. The French moved forward to Gimeny, where they will occupy strong positions until the army of the Loire moves forward.

Gen. Paladine reports to the Government that the battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenor is more important than at first rumored. The Prussians left 250 killed, and over 100 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Chassours kept a large Prussian force checked until other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

The Journals of Lille announce that General Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

A STRONG FRENCH MOVEMENT.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—There is nothing official from the army of the Loire made public today, but from other sources it is ascertained the French are on the other side of Orleans. At Chevelly a strong combined movement is in progress. The Railroad is open from Tours to Orleans and the French have repaired the bridges at Beaugnier.

ORGANIZING ANOTHER ARMY.

TOURS, November 10.—Keratry having organized the Army of the West, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army 100,000 strong.

ORDER NOW REIGNS.

Lyons is preparing for defense and Toulouse is sending forward a large number of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities and at Marseilles, whose internal dissensions have disappeared.

HAUSSMAN RELEASED.

Baron Haussman, who was arrested at Nice, has been released and returned to Italy.

MOST ABSURD.

The *Rappel*, now Victor Hugo's organ at Paris, makes the absurd statement that King William having been expelled from the order by the grand lodge of Free Masons, all brethern are empowered to kill him.

It is reported Rochefort will withdraw his resignation.

Weather bad; rain falls constantly and rivers rise rapidly.

RUMORS OF SERIOUS COMBATS.

TOURS, November 10—Evening.—Rumors are circulating of serious combats yesterday east and west of Orleans, and it is reported the fighting was continued to-day.

*Le Francais* has, as an account of a brilliant affair at Colommiers, where the Prussians were dislodged with loss.

The German forces which occupied Mont Biiard yesterday numbered 6,000. The authorities of the town fled. The blockade of Belfort, has been vigorously maintained since the 6th. The villages of Vezelois, Chevremont and Lauvemanx have been fired to dislodge the Germans.

## RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 10.—A project of law reducing the term of military service in Russia from twelve to six years is now before the Council of the Empire. It makes it a preliminary to a further reduction of the term to two years, and applies to all subjects of Russia irrespective of rank.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Consols 93¾. Bonds quiet: 5-20's '62, 89½; do. '65, 88¾; do. '67, 90¾; 10-40's, 87¾.

Stocks quiet; Erie 19; Illinois 112¾; Western 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 9d; Orleans 9¼@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork 86s. Lard 72s. Bacon unchanged. Petroleum, refined 1s. 5¾d.

## FEARFUL RIOT.

War at Donaldsonville, La.—Civil Officers Killed—The Town Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The evening papers publish an account of a riot at Donaldsonville. A negro mob, five hundred strong, is reported in possession of the place, and Judge Wm. C. Lewis and Mayor Mark Schonberg are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threaten to burn the town and hang several citizens. An effort of the steamboat Allen, which passed Donaldsonville at 12 o'clock last night, reports the place on fire. The riot creates great excitement here. A call, signed by leading citizens, was published this evening under the Caption: "Citizens of New Orleans, come together. Donaldsonville is in flames. Americans there are being murdered. Let us meet on Canal street to-night at 7 o'clock to devise means for our protection."

Evening—The Canal street meeting tonight was quite orderly. The speakers counseled organization for protection against violence. The last advices from Donaldsonville report the place in charge of U. S. troops that arrived there last night. Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fled. Accounts agree that Mayor Schonberg and Judge Lewis were killed.

## PETROLEUM.

Production During the Month of October, 29,-129 Barrels.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—The Titusville *Herald* of this morning contains a report of the production of petroleum during the month of October, of which the following is an abstract:

The total shipment of crude oil for the month of October, of barrels of 45 gallons to the barrel, was 449,645; add 10 per cent for 50 barrels of 43 gallons each, 29,229. Total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each, 222,884. Stock on hand October 1, 1870, 206,245; stock on hand November 1, 577,816; add increase on November 1, 162,018. Total production during October, 624,962. Average per day for thirty-one days, 20,128; average per day in October, 1869, 13,661; daily increase in October, 1870 over October, 1869, 7,058.

General Council of the Lutheran Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANCASTER, O., November 10.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America closed its labors last night. Rev. J. S. Platt and David Armor, Esq., were elected to represent the Synod in the Executive Committee on Home Missions. An interesting report from the Committee was read by Rev. H. W. Roth, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Passavant, Chairman of the Chicago Theological Seminary Convention, reported the progress made in this important work since last year. Mr. I. Hartman, of Allentown, submitted a report of the money received by him for the support of foreign missions. Rev. Professor C. F. Schaeffer, D. D., President of the Board of the Philadelphia Seminary, was appointed Archivist of the Council. The sessions of the Council have been unusually pleasant and interesting, many visiting brethren being present, among whom were Professors Loy and Schmidt, of Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. The citizens of Lancaster have manifested great interest in the proceedings and have extended the most cordial hospitality to the members of the Convention. The next session of the General Council will be held at Rochester, New York, Nov. 2, 1871.

Interesting Question in United States Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, November 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judges Emmons and Leavitt on the bench, the case of the United States against Dudley Hall and others for trial came up to-day on a demurrer, the defendant's setting up the statute of limitations of 1798, which says but two years for trial from the commencement of actions contemplated by this law. The District Attorney answers that the law of 1865, touching revenue cases, which axes the limit at five years, is the statute under which all these cases fall, and not under the statute pertaining to cases in general. This is an interesting question, inasmuch as the sustaining of the demurrer would stop the prosecution in a large number of important revenue cases pending in various parts of the country.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Company.]

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 10.—River falling, with 4 ft. of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 38 at 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—River at stand, with 14 inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—River falling. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—River falling, with 4 feet 6 inches in the canal. Weather clear. Thermometer 40 at 6 P. M. River 10 inches; stationary. Weather clear.

## THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1870.

THE ELECTION RESULTS.

A special says: There is a better feeling in Administration circles than for some days past. While the most encouraging reports were received during the canvass which preceded the elections, fears were still entertained that the Republican party might be defeated in States which have heretofore been considered surely Republican. Now that the result is known, and the Republicans have in the aggregate lost but a few members of Congress, there is great rejoicing and much good feeling. The leaders here were prepared for defeat in New York. Hence the result in that State does not cause disappointment.

ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, of the navy, who was brought to trial before the court-martial now sitting here, on a charge of embezzling $120,000 of the Government funds entrusted to his care, has plead guilty. The court has agreed upon a sentence, and the records of the proceedings have been placed in the hands of the secretary of the Navy, but the sentence will not be made public for several days.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The President has not yet appointed a Commissioner of patents, nor has he, as stated, tendered the office to W. P. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh. The report arose from the fact that Fisher, just before resigning, asked the President if he had any objections to his writing to Mr. Bakewell inquiring whether he would accept the position, to which the President made no objections, but made no promise of appointment.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Numerous changes in the Department of the Interior are contemplated. The Secretary was in consultation with the President this morning on the subject, and one of the results was the change of a Pension Agent at Wheeling.

CORRECTION.

The name mentioned in the President's letter, telegraphed last night, was Wilson and not Nelson, as published.

## STATE ELECTIONS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Hoffman goes out of the city with a majority of 52,037 on a vote of 100,835, with a registration of 142,666. Two years ago his majority was 68,850. Hall's majority over Ledwith will fall more than twenty-eight thousand short of Hoffman's, amounting to only 23,811. The Democratic majority in the State is certainly not less than thirty thousand, and may turn out considerably more. According to the best information yet attainable, the Assembly stands sixty-six Republicans, two Labor and sixty Democrats, but the actual returns may vary the result. Greeley ascribes defeat in this State to Republican dissensions, and says that without them the Republican ticket would have been elected.

Complete returns from missing districts give the following figures of the vote in this city: For Governor—Hoffman, 86,361; Woodford, 34,426; majority, 51,935. Last year, with 46,214. It is now stated that Rogers, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the sixteenth district by 2,000.

The latest count of Assembly makes 65 Republicans and 67 Democrats, with a few districts doubtful.

### NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Of the five Congressmen elected in New Jersey, all but one—John T. Hazelton, of the First District, who is elected by 1,000 majority—are Republicans. Ex-Governor William A. Newell, chosen from the Secon District, served with distinction during the war period, executing with great ability and energy a large and responsible trust in the Treasury, and holding close relations with Mr. Lincoln's administration. Hon. John T. Bird, of the Third District, the only Democrat elected—has already served creditably for one term in the House. Hon. John Hill, who carries the Fourth District by 2,187 majority—a gain of 2,500 over 1868—has served for four years, and in the present Congress has occupied a prominent position, owing to his sturdy advocacy of protrenchment and the abolition of the franking privilege.

### ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock, Arkansas, special says: Hanks, Democrat, has majorities over Roots, Republican, as follows: Independence county, 400; Jackson county, 250; Cross county, 200; St. Francis county, 85; Prairie county, 300. Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of Hanks by 1,000. In the Second district, Ouchita gives Snyder, Republican, 125 and Jefferson 1,000; Saline gives Rogers 375. It is believed that Snyder, Republican, is elected in this district, and Edwards, Republican, in the Third.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a special dated Little Rock, Arkansas, which says that a strong attempt to sell out the Republican party has been made by Gov. Clayton. In the election returns from Desha, Lincoln and Drew places committed all manner of frauds in favor of the Democracy.

On Monday night, 31st ult., Little Rock, Arkansas, a leading rebel and candidate for the Legislature, declared himself and party for Gov. Clayton for United States Senator, and for the Clayton men have all voted the Democratic ticket. Notwithstanding all this it is believed the Republicans have carried the State by a handsome majority.

### ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10.—About half the State is heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats are overcoming the vote of Grant of 4,240, and going beyond it. The balance of the State will go largely Democratic. Lamoyne has probably elected three and probably four Congressmen and a large majority of Representatives. There was no election for Senators. So far as heard from there was no disturbance at any election box in the State.

### ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The latest returns indicate the election of Hawley, Republican, in the Fourth, and Haines, Democrat, in the seventh district, making the delegation to Congress stand seven Republicans and seven Democrats in the State. Wilson, Republican, elected by 2000 to 3000 majority. In the twelfth district Hyrlas is pretty surely elected.

### NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—The returns from Nevada come in slowly. It is generally believed the Democrats have carried the State, with the exception of Siengerland, Lieutenant-Governor, and Fitch, Congress. It will require the official count to decide the result.

### TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—The latest returns elect Baker, Republican, in the first, and Maynard, Republican in second Congressional district.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Philadelphia Councils have disbanded two volunteer fire companies, thus inaugurating the movement for substituting the paid system.

—The attempt to sell the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, by auction, yesterday, failed, the highest bid being $71,000, or less than the minimum price.

—Keller, principal illicit whisky distiller arrested in the recent raid in Brooklyn, escaped from custody at the navy yard Sunday night, the keeper of the guard having made an apparently desertring his post to favor Keller's departure. It is alleged there is no desire on the part of the government officials to bring the fugitive to justice.

Powder Mills Explosion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILKSBARRE, PA., Nov. 10.—The Luzerne Powder Company's mill and dry houses were destroyed by an explosion this morning. Thomas Burns was killed and Oscar Shoemaker fatally injured. Damage $10,000.

## THE WEST

THE *Watchman* says there is an attempt being made to establish a knitting factory at Elkin, to employ female girls.

PRAIRIE FIRES are still raging in Northwestern Iowa, destroying houses, barns and stacks, and last week a man and woman were burned to death.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. offer a reward of fifteen thousand dollars for the apprehension of the robbers of the train on the Central Pacific, Saturday morning.

AT Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, Madame Semrash, the gymnast with Older's circus, had her shoulder dislocated by a fall from her horse in the grand entree.

THE Denver *News* says a large number of mines which have been idle for several years are again being worked, and pay. It speaks of mining interests as reviving.

THE Chinamen are to be prevented from front fishing in California. The net used by them is so constructed that when they cease fishing in a stream there are no fish left.

OVID BUTLER, President of the Northwestern Christian University of Indiana, is paying the tuition of twenty-seven students for the ministry in that institution.

DR. PERCIVAL, at the meeting of the British Association, stated that a man with whom he was acquainted was engaged at the present time in producing pictures of the human breath.

A DOG, having all the proclivities of a cat, is now in the possession of Jacob Mann, of Caseyville, Ill. The paws and feet are of the feline character, while the rest of the body is wholly canine.

ACCORDING to authorities on fish and the habitat of the various species, salmon must have clear water to live in; but the San Francisco *Bulletin* says that these fish seem to thrive in the muddy waters of the Sacramento river.

THE Terre Haute *Gazette* says: "The newly sown wheat in this vicinity is springing up rapidly under the influence of the recent rains and the favorable weather of the season. The poorest in years in Western Indiana is good for an excellent crop of wheat in 1871."

FROM Michigan we learn that the product of the Quincy copper mine for October was 150 tons and 795 pounds; of the Hancock mine 31 tons and 357 pounds. The estimated product of the Pewabic mine for the year ending with the close of navigation (about Nov. 20) will not be far from 870 tons of mineral.

THE *Colonist*, published at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says that a few years ago, a gentleman residing near that place turned loose several pairs of California quails, and now the whole country is alive with them. Apprehensions were entertained that they would prove a serious injury to the grain crops next year.

AN Indianapolis paper thus sums up the divorce market: "Brisk competition among the lawyers has brought down the price of divorces very low in this market. We quote: Common separation, $15; small alimony, $25; large alimony, $50 to $500. There are but few of the latter in the market. General business good and increasing."

A DAUGHTER was born to the wife of Colonel C. B. Lamborn, Secretary of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, while the railroad excursionists were in Denver. The party called, presented the child with an elegant gold watch and chain, appropriately inscribed, which is an improvement on being born with a gold spoon in one's mouth. Mrs. Lamborn is a sister of Bayard Taylor.

## THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, November 10.—The case of the United States vs. Mary Mayer, alias Wendler, was called up. Defendant is charged with perjury. It is alleged that she has been drawing a widow's pension from the United States on account of her first husband having been killed in the army, and that she has, notwithstanding she has semi-annually sworn that she "still remained a widow," been married to a third husband for one year. The case was held over until next term.

District Attorney Swoope entered a *nol pros* in the cases of James Pancoast and Jacob Yost, who plead guilty to selling cigars on which the tax had not been paid. The United States Attorney General recommended this course of procedure for the following reasons: Pancoast was the keeper of a restaurant, and those cigars it appeared had been stolen and sold to him. Though, so far as he was concerned, he might have been violating the law, still, as the cigars were stolen from a manufactory, it was presumed that tax had already been paid upon them. Yost was similar to that of Pancoast.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court the case of John M. Feamedy, assignee of James R. Thompson vs. John S. Lambie, assignee of James Comfort, was taken up. On trial.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, November 10.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M. Present—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

OPINION.

By AGNEW, J.—Rattigan vs. Lewis, C. P., Allegheny Co. Judgment reversed, and *Venire facias de novo* awarded.

Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co. vs. Springer Harbaugh, C. P., Allegheny Co. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awar

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Wash Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1870.


BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

DELAWARE and Maryland have both gone Democratic. There was much rioting in Delaware and a number of persons are reported to have been shot.

MASSACHUSETTS concluded not to support Wendell Phillips, but elected a clean Republican ticket. Mr. Phillips' vote, however, may reach 20,000, and most of them probably Republicans.

THE RETURNS from Arkansas claim that the Democrats have elected in First District, J. M. Hanks, and Edwards in the Third District. The election of Snyder, Republican, in the Second District is conceded. Pain will be a Democratic gain in Arkansas of one. It is believed that the Republicans have carried the State.

HOFFMAN'S MAJORITY in the city of New York is 20,000 less than it was in 1868, and arises solely from the action of the Federal authorities. There is no question that thousands of illegal votes were cast on Tuesday by repeaters, but the efficacy and virtue of Congressional interference is shown in the reduced majority.

RHODE ISLAND voted for two Congressmen. Pendleton (Republican) is elected in the Second District. In the Fifteenth District there were five candidates. The Republican Convention made no nomination, but Thos. Jenckes, the present member, was a candidate. Senator Sprague, however, supported Benjamin T. Barnes, Republican, who was elected.

THE RED REPUBLICANS have been murdering without stint all along the Mediterranean coast. If anything should or could force France to a sudden peace, it is these armed assassins, who, at an hour when the government needs their aid and help, are spreading terror and consternation everywhere. It can but presage total anarchy, from the want of a duly authorized government to prevent it.

THE RETURNS from New Jersey are greater than we claimed in yesterday's issue. Out of the five Congressmen elected from that State, four are Republicans, being a gain of two. Hon. John Hill elected from the Fourth District, has a majority of 2,100, being a gain of 2,000 over 1868. The Legislature is Radical in both branches, and the apportionment of New Jersey is therefore safe.

DEMOCRACY made desperate efforts in New Jersey to force the Federal authorities to place a military force in that State during future elections. A crowd of roughs destroyed the ballot boxes and ballots at Newtown township, and shot two colored men, but the polls were reopened and the rioters arrested. These roughs were from Philadelphia, and had it not been for the bayonets glittering in New York City, Tuesday would have been a day of riot and bloodshed.

## PEACE.

From New York, under date of November 10th, we learn that private dispatches from London state that peace has been made between France and Prussia. We would gladly welcome such news if we thought it true, but we do not. There may be some foundation for it, and we sincerely hope there is, but even that is very questionable. Such news should not reach us through private sources. It looks too much as if it was an invention to subserve some special purpose. The terms are even severer than have yet been made, and we still doubt that either Austria, Russia, England or Italy desires a French Republic. Jules Favre's circular, dated on the 6th, is very far from evincing any disposition on the part of the people or the leaders to submit to being emphatically a conquered nation, begging for peace on any terms. We cannot understand how France has made peace under the advice of these neutral powers. To whom was the advice given, and where and when? We can look for many curious overthrows amidst strife and blood of governments in France, but we do not believe that as a nation they will peaceably settle down as a conquered people, because they feel unable to resist the enemy. We look upon the telegram as a canard, and one, too, that if it be not founded in an honest belief, is cowardly and wicked. We shall be heartily glad if time shall prove us in the wrong, and rejoice that we have erred in our opinion, but now, we do not believe that France has made peace by submission, or is in a condition to do so.

## REVIEW OF THE ELECTIONS.

As the returns from the different States come slowly in, the evidence of all the Democratic victories being entirely owing to Republican dissensions is apparent. In the State of Illinois, in the Second district the candidates for Congress were Farnsworth and Stoughton, Prohibitionist, and Bishop, Democratic. The Republican majority in 1868 was 14,418, but it is now claimed that Stoughton is elected. In the Fifth district, there were two Republican nominees for Congress, Ingersoll and Ives. This district which gave in 1868 a Republican majority of over 7,000, claims to have elected B. N. Stevens, a Democrat. In the Eighth district Morrison and Minier were the Republican candidates. In 1868 the Republican majority was 2,184, and in 1870 Robinson, a Democrat, is elected. In Missouri the Congressional nominees in the First district were Ira W. Smith, Republican, E. H. Johnson, Liberal, and Wells, Democratic. In 1868 this district gave 161 of a Democratic majority, and in 1870 it is claimed Wells will have about 800 of a majority. In the Second district there was no nomination made by any but the Liberals. In the Third District there was no Republican nomination made, it having gone Democratic in 1868, and the Liberals having nominated Nalle. The Democratic nominee is elected. In the Fourth District the Republican majority in 1868 was 6,836. The Liberals nominated Gilmore against Havens, Republican, and the Democrats made no nominations, but throwing their votes for Gilmore, claim he is elected. In the Sixth District the majority was, in 1868, 687 Republican. In this District the Liberals made no nomination, but threw their vote for the Democratic nominee and it is claimed he is elected. In the Eighth District no nomination was made by the Democrats, and Blair the Liberal was elected, against a Republican majority of 1,606 in 1868. In the Ninth District, all of the three parties nominated for Congress. The Republican majority in 1868 was 482, and it is claimed that King the Democratic nominee is elected.

The policy of the Democratic party in this State is plainly apparent. Wherever there was a chance to elect a Democratic Congressman, they made a nomination. Where there was little or no chance, they supported a Liberal, and if he was elected they claimed a victory. Thus, in the Eighteenth district in 1868 they had a majority of 181, and this year, with a division in the Republican ranks, they renominated Wells, and claim his election by an increased majority. In the Second district, where there was a Republican majority in 1868 of over 3000, they made no nomination, but supported a Liberal. In the Third they had a majority in 1868 of 337, and made a nomination for 1870. In Fourth district, where in, 1868, there was a Republican majority of over 5000, they made no nomination, but supported a Liberal, and claim his election. In the Fifth, where the Republican majority in 1868 was over 4000, they made no nomination but supported a Liberal. In the Sixth where there was a Republican majority of only 867 in 1868, they made a nomination, *but the Liberals did not.* This we suppose was the compromise. In the Seventh the Republican majority in 1868 was 7,000, and the Democracy made no nomination. In the Eighth with 2,000 Republican majority in 1868, the Democrats made no nomination but supported the Liberal and claim his election. In the Ninth where the Republican majority was 400 in 1868, the Democracy made a nomination and claim his election. In this way every gain that has been made in Missouri has been accomplished, and it proves nothing beyond the year 1870, while for that year it shows conclusively that had the Democratic party relied on the strength of its so-called principles it would have *lost* rather than gained.

In the revision we have thus given, we do not desire to be understood as endorsing the truth of the claims made by the Democracy. We are very far from doing so, and feel satisfied that in Illinois one at least if not two of these claims will be found to be incorrect. But we give them to our readers simply as an illustration of what we have always heretofore asserted, that the Democracy has not within itself, even by its own showing, any strength, and that it is weaker than any party that has been organized as one of the two great parties of the Union, for the last forty years. Be the claims made, true or untrue, this fact is self-evident.

A review of Congress for the past forty years will prove our assertion. Starting as far back as 1832 when Gen. Jackson was re-elected, we find that two years afterwards there was a decided Whig gain. In 1836 Van Buren was elected, and in 1838 the Whigs elected their speaker in the House. In 1840 Harrison was elected, and in 1842 the House was Democratic. In 1844 Polk was elected, and in 1846 Mr. Winthrop, from Massachussets, was elected speaker. In 1848 Taylor was elected, and in 1850 the House was Democratic. In 1853 Pierce was elected, and 1854 Banks, from Massachussetts, was elected speaker. In 1856 Buchanan was elected, and in 1858 Pennington, from New Jersey, was elected Speaker. In 1860 Lincoln was elected, and in 1862 Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey went Democratic. In 1864 Lincoln was re-elected, and in 1866 there was a Congress adverse to the administration. In 1868 Grant was elected, and in 1870 the Congress of the United States, elected the second year after the Presidential election, will, for the first time in forty years, support the Administration. The only time thatit ever approximated towards this was during the term of Lincoln. But the fact still remains that at that time the administration and Congress were adverse.

This was the year therefore for the Democratic party, if it had any strength to show it, and yet, even with all the aid it gained from bolters, free traders and reformers, it has been utterly unable to accomplish anything, save a few gains in districts where dissensions among the Republicans gave it a chance to steal in. If this be, as some Democratic journals have uttered, "glory enough for one day," we surely feel disposed to commend the modesty of the utterance, if it be truthful. We repeat, therefore, that with all the gains the Democracy claim, our victory under the rulings of the last forty years has been glorious. That we have maintained our Republican Congress, in spite of all disaffections and coalitions, is truly wonderful and gives a fair idea of the strength of the Republican party. We are inclined to believe that this so termed "off year" will about settle the question with regard to the power of the Republican party to correct all its abuses, within itself, without asking equivocal aid from enemies.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ANGLO-SAXON READER, with Philological Notes, a brief Grammar, and a Vocabulary. By Francis A. March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette college, author of "Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, 71 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

It is singularly strange that so little attention has been given to the study of Anglo Saxon, in view of its importance, and the fact that it forms the most important element in English speech. It is therefore gratifying to note that the study of this ancient speech is coming within the reach of educated persons. Several months ago we noticed a work of Prof. March, entitled, "A Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon," and this volume is a fit companion for that excellent work. This book is an introduction to the study of this tongue, though complete in itself. It contains readings, with philological notes, a brief grammar, and a vocabulary. It is the most complete work of the kind, enabling the scholar, by the use of the two volumes, to master the study of the language.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Discovery of America to the year 1870. By David H. Scott, with maps and engravings. Published by Ivison, Blakeman, New York. For sale by Miner, Pittsburgh.

Readers of this capital history will be surprised to find so much interesting and useful matter compressed in one small volume. It is admirably suited for school purposes, and, indeed, it would adorn any private or public library. It is profusely illustrated, which helps to fix in the mind of the reader remarkable events, and the maps interposed will also be valuable aids. The general reflections are in good taste and will be useful to students. Here and there are questions for review, pertinent and concise.

THE STORY OF A WORKING MAN'S LIFE: With Sketches of Travel in Europe, Asia, and America. By Rev. Francis Mason, D.D. With an introduction by Rev. W. R. Williams, D.D. Published by Oakley, Mason & Co., New York.

Few would suppose from the title of this work that it is the record of the life of one whose career has been of the most remarkable character. Coming to this country early in life, and leaving a trade, afterwards becoming a minister and then a foreign missionary, the various lights and shades of his eventful life are here narrated with a charming simplicity that captivates the reader. Throughout the work the author indulges in reflections which show much wisdom and judgment. His observations of men and things and places in this country and in foreign climes are also interesting and instructive. Dr. Mason's connection with the foreign mission work and labors among the Burmese and Koreas are the grand epochs of his life. We commend the work most heartily. Gildeafeasy

THE SCAMPSHOAT. By Leo. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This romance is of the English French type, with much of the former. While it is rather bold and sensational in style, it is, however, a straight-forward, well told story, which is in its favor. Its chief characteristic is the recital of the advestures of a gay young officer, and this fact will make it popular with many.

French Mental Arithmetic. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

This small volume is the third of a series of fine books, which is intended to impart to youthful minds accuracy and rapidity in computations, and the power to reason correctly. The main feature of the work combines a complete system of rapid computations, solutions of problems, and analysis of processes. It is a valuable aid to young beginners.

The Boys of Grand Pre School. By the author of "Tom Brace." "The Dodge Club," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

THE PROTEAN SERPENT. A Weapon Confessed to Self Destroyed. By Mrs. M. E. Bradley. "One Good Turn Deserves Another." By Kate J. Wesley. Actions Speak Louder than Words. By Kate J. Wesley. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

These volumes happily illustrate the proverbs named, and each one is complete in itself. Great truths are taught by this mode, and children will derive instruction of a solid character, and at the same time be richly entertained. Works of this character can be safely introduced in family circles and Sunday-school libraries. Sold by S. A. Clark & Co. of this city, through whom we received all the above works of Lee & Shepard.

Practical lessons underlie the romance of this story, and the author has cleverly performed the work of imparting instruction and entertainment at the same time. The episodes of the "B. O. W. C." are narrated with a gusto which young people will relish hugely.

Home in the West. By the author of the "Charley Roberts Series." Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is a delightful story, and full of that kind of romance that will interest young people. The chief characters, Charley and Eva, are well drawn, and well sustained throughout, and admirably depict their struggles in attaining their object.

The Pinks and Blues, or the Orphan Asylum. By Rosa Abbott. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Six volumes compose the "Rosa Abbott Series," this being the last one, and by no means the least entertaining. The pen pictures of orphanage are quite life-like, from which youthful minds may draw useful lessons, and profit by the experience of others.

THE LITTLE MAID OF OXBOW. By May Mannering. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This series is among the most captivating of the many publications for young people by this enterprising house. An excellent spirit and healthy glow pervades their pages, and this volume, the last of the series, will be richly relished by the boys and girls.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, October, 1870. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

Sterling papers on important questions are to be found in this number, as are wont to be in this grand old quarterly. The mere mention of some of the papers will indicate their character. "British Neutrality During the Civil War." "Congressional Reform," "France Under the Second Empire," etc. This able quarterly deserves a wide circulation.

MICHAEL RUDOLPH. By Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, author of "Why Did He Marry Her," etc. Published by T. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

In this story of the "Bravest of the Brave" we have wrought out the stirring events of history in by-gone years. The characters are marked with strong precision and are quite attractive. Fact and fiction are interwoven with much ingenuity.

PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE, Selected and Prepared for use in Schools, Clubs, Classes, and Families. With Introductions and Notes. By Rev. Henry N. Hudson. Vol. I. Published by Ginn Bros. & Co., Boston.

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Lovers of Shakspeare will welcome the publication of this work, especially young people. These selections are free from the peculiarities of English thought and expression three hundred years ago. With a view to bring into practical and familiar use these grand old plays, the editor of these selections has prepared them in a popular style, and thereby made it suitable for a text-book for schools and institutions of learning. The notes at the foot of each page will be found very useful in reading and studying these selections.

DRAYTON—HALL SERIES.—Lawrence Bronson's Victory. Chirsty & Grandson. Allan Haywood. By the author of the "Golden Ladder" series, etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co.

In this excellent series the author illustrates Beatitudes, in an attractive an instructive form. This is to be expected of one who had succeeded so well before in this department. It requires peculiar tact and discrimination to prepare books for youthful minds, and these traits seem to be eminently displayed in this series. In these volumes the characteristics of a pure life are inculcated and beautifully illustrated, under the guise of stories. We hope the young of many families may enjoy the pleasure of reading these books.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, have made two additions to Harper's Library of Select Works—"The Heir Expectant," by the author of "Raymond," "Heroism," etc., and "Estelle Russell," by the author of "The Private Life of Galileo." The author of the first named enjoys quite a reputation as a writer of merit. The latter work is written in fine style and will likely have a wide sale.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL, for October, comes to us greatly enlarged and improved and containing, at least, two exceedingly well written and interesting articles, The Pleasures of Science, and Book Making among the Romans. And the whole paper is readable and very neatly printed on tinted paper. We venture to suggest that the word PITTSBURGH should prefix the date on the first page by way of identification, as there are several other colleges in the country. Persons wishing to subscribe for or advertise in this monthly offspring of the University, should address Mr. John C. King, P. O. Box 806.

## MISSOURI.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 8, 1870.

To-day is our election for State and local officers. It closes a canvass most remarkable in some respects, and perhaps destined to become historical as the prelude to a general dissipation of all our existing party organizations. It has been conducted with extreme vigor, especially by the Liberal wing of the Republicans, who being in the position of bolters from a regular nomination and a regular platform, have found it necessary to use every means to put their views and candidates before the people.

Your correspondent is no partisan, and if he were, is in a position which effectually precludes him from active participation in any canvass. He was slow in determining upon his course in this election, being so much a natural conservative as to look upon a bolt on first principles with anything but satisfaction.

It is apparent that the issue in this State has been misunderstood and misrepresented in the east, and while the good citizens of Missouri are silently recording their votes to-day and the result is a matter of speculation only, a word about the real issue is not out of place.

The disfranchisement of rebels and rebel sympathizers under the Constitution of 1865 was one of those measures which nothing but extraordinary contingencies justify. It was a wise and wholesome restriction demanded in the interest of the peace and future prosperity of the State, as long as any danger could arise from the suffrage of the class it intended to exclude—but not a day longer. The moment the State was at perfect peace, the laws enforced everywhere within its borders, the maintenance of this restriction became not only unwise but infinitely prejudicial to the character of the Republican party, which was responsible for it. Political power maintained by such means in any party is fraught with peril to the community. When a party can perpetuate itself in no other way but by the disfranchisement of peaceful citizens opposed to it, it ought to perish.

Beside this the law worked unfavorably in another way. All over the State, whoever could or would take the oath prescribed in the constitution, no matter how falsely, was permitted to vote, while thousands whose only offence was that their hot headed sons, against parental advice and wishes, joined the rebel armies, and who could not conscientiously take an oath that they had never felt or expressed any natural sympathy with them, were excluded. Here were men of high personal character, the strength and ornament of many a community, whose value to the State was inculable, but lost to it through their own reluctance to commit perjury.

Peace was universal. So declared Gov. McClurg's annual message last January. The disfranchisement was not only no longer desirable, but it had become an actual burden, and the Legislature wisely resolved to submit to the people a constitutional amendment removing it.

Such an amendment proposed by the Republican party and sure of the unanimous support of the Democratic party, seemed likely to pass without opposition. This, however, came from an unexpected quarter.

One Milton Turner, a colored man of some acquirements and great oratorical power, conceived the idea that there was danger of losing another amendment to the Constitution proposed at the same time by which the right to hold office was to be conferred upon the blacks. No one but himself dreamed of this danger, but to him it became an appalling certainty, and he believed, or pretended to believe, that the only security for the colored people lay in the defeat of the other amendment, until all the rights of the colored people could be securely guaranteed.

On this he went to work, canvassed the state everywhere stirring up and organizing (so far as any organizing power was in him which was not far) the newly fledged colored voters against "rebel suffrage." His movements were made with so much of noise and ostentation that the time the nominating convention was held at Jefferson City he had made himself apparently the leader of the entire colored vote, and appeared there at the head of the colored delegations, demanding his own terms.

Turner, with two or three others, who for different reasons opposed the removal of the disqualification, succeeded in controlling the action of the Convention, so that it repudiated as a party measure the amendment the party had proposed, and refused to be committed to it. Enabled as they were to control the Convention by the unequal representation arranged by the State Committee at Turner's dictation, they gave no opportunity to the sincere Republicans who were in favor of at once putting an end to all the conditions growing out of the war, but by a separation—and they did separate on the single issue.

Whatever may be the result, whether out of this disintegration of parties new parties shall spring, based on questions of finance and political economy, or wheeher the wound shall be healed and the old party once more show a united front in 1872, this issue is to-day the living one which concerns the people of Missouri.

That the Democrats as a rule are supporters of Gratz Brown, and the platform of his party is true, but the assertions that such tried friends of all the principles of true Republicanism as Carl Schurz or Gratz Brown have sacrificed one tittle of their life-time for the adherence of the Democratic party is too irrational to be believed by any one who knows them, as who does not?

These are men of sterling principle and earnest life, who command the admiration even of their enemies, but who know nothing of political trickery, and are in the market to no bidder.

But bargain and sale is going on. All over the State the advocates of General McCleery are trading with Democrats in the local tickets, and Turner himself last night declared in Jefferson City that he would with his negro voters support the straight Democratic ticket in that county for McCleery.

Within a few days the whole *regular* organization has given a tremendous *flop*, and declared for the amendments. Turner, who has been the brains of the party, and has done more than any other ten men to defeat these amendments, declares at last for them.

To the looker on it is apparent that the Brown party has been from the start outspoken, frank and bold, while the McClurg party has been hesitating, undecided, double faced and venal. This shilly-shally course has perhaps decided its fate.

Its recent summersault was too late to save it. The President's interference and removal of officers for supporting Brown could not terrify anybody, and it looks as if, for the first time in our history, a party committed to purity and reform in our civil service would win this day and secure the control of a great State.

HITTY MAGINN.

## BRIEF TOPICS.

THE MAID OF TOURS.

The correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Versailles on the 21st inst., states: We are informed of the appearance of a "maid," a modern Joan of Arc, who has suddenly sprung up from the Department of the Loire Inferieure, and who is to inspire fresh courage and new hopes into the hearts of the French. This inspired young woman, who, like unto her predecessor in the time of Charles VII, has visions and has heard the voice of the mother of God, does not appear to consider it necessary this time to submit herself to an examination as to whether she is in communication with or possessed by the "powers of darkness." In the present case also the maid wears neither armor nor sword, but a long black robe, no doubt to denote her sorrow as to the position of her mother country. Up to the present time the superior command of the Army of the Loire has not been intrusted to her. Nevertheless, she marches at the head of the troops who are still in Tours, and carries before them a silken banner, upon which is painted the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus, and in fact the whole affair looks as if the advisers of this new paragon had been guided by a zealous study of Schiller's "Maid of Orleans." This information, although a seeming fable, had been stated officially from the headquarters of the Army of the South.

DR.

THE debt of France amounted to 12,950,000,000 francs before the commencement of the present war. It is at present inferior in size only to that of Great Britain, which foots up to 18,725,000,000 francs, but the terrible war expenses incurred by France, herself, and the immense war indemnity which Bismarck will exact will swell her debt far above that amount of England's indebtedness. The debt of the North German Confederation and of the South German States, at present warring with France, is but 3,750,000,000 of francs. That of Austria comes next in size to that of France, being 7,500,000,000 of francs. Then comes Italy with 6,425,000,000, Spain with 5,625,000,000, and Holland and Belgium who have together 2,675,000,000 of francs. Of the largest European nations, Germany has by odds the smallest debt. The interest which France pays on her debt every year amounts to 421,700,000 francs.

CREMATION.

Necessity appears to be hastening the return of the ancient custom of burning instead of burying the dead, and in France a medical commission has been appointed to examine the propriety of thus disposing of the bodies of the victims of the war. The natural decomposition of bodies in graves produces, as is well known, gases which exert a highly deleterious effect upon persons inhaling them, and even quick lime added in large common trenches to hasten the destruction of the bodies, does not prevent the disengagement of infection producing emanations which penetrate the earth covering the mass of putridity. It is not proposed to substitute cremation for inhumation in ordinary cases, but to ascertain how great is the danger to survivors after a great battle, when the corpses are buried in a narrow space, and to inqiure whether burning them would not possess many advantages. In the meantime, Prof. to Hofmann, of Berlin, has written to the editor of the *Chemical News*, asking an early and large supply of disinfectants, to prevent hospitals which are rapidly being established throughout Germany, Alsace and Lorraine from becoming "hotbeds of all sorts of contagious poisons."

A CURIOUS MACHINE.

A correspondent, writing from London, says: "The most extraordinary machine in the exhibition is, beyond question, the one for microscopic writing. This enables a person to write in the usual way, and to duplicate his writing a million times smaller, so small, indeed, that it is invisible to the naked eye, yet with a powerful microscope becomes so plain that every line and dot can be seen. The inventor claims that with this instrument he can copy the entire Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch. The Astor Library, I presume, could be transferred to a sheet of note paper. Practically, it will be of great service in preventing forgeries. With one of these machines, a private mark can be put on bills so minute and perfect that the forger can neither perceive nor imitate it, but the bank clerk or broker, knowing where to look, can at once detect that a bill is genuine. The machine is the invention of a Mr. Peters."

A DEFEATED ROGUE.

The Boston *Advertiser* says; One of those gentlemanly swindlers, who are so anxious to pay doctors' bills with a check which is for five or ten dollars more than the bill, met his match the other day in the wife of a Cambridge physician. He called in great haste to pay a bill of twenty dollars which he owed the doctor, and he had a check for twenty-five dollars. The doctor's wife said no one owed the doctor twenty dollars. The young man persisted in his determination to pay the bill. "Did you say it was for medical services rendered in Boston?" "Yes, madam." "My husband has had no practice in Boston for over a dozen years." "Well, this money is due for medical service rendered in Boston." "My husband has not charged a cent for practice in ten years—he has retired," quietly replied the lady, enjoying the scene. "Then it must be the dentist," despairingly said the young swindler, as he looked for the horse car, which did not come. "There is no dentist of that name in Cambridge," was the conclusive reply as the gentleman rushed for the horse car, which just then appeared in sight.

BOWIE AND HIS KNIFE.

James Bowie, the inventor of the terrible weapon which has immortalised his name, was as utterly fearless a man as ever was born. He was full of enthusiasm of the fatal superiority of his knife, and discussed the matter with all the zeal of an inventor, and the erudition of an expert. A huge Spaniard once argued the case with Bowie, claiming that a good old Spanish knife was not only the equal of the weapon, but its superior. Finally as wordy and winey arguments only hardened the opinions and confidence of each, it was proposed to settle the doubt in a practical way by a knife fight. There was no enmity between these two worthies, but they differed, and they wanted each to prove himself right in a fair and unanswerable way. The left arms of these two philosophers were tied together from the wrists to the elbows—there was a moment's pause, each nerving himself for the horrid work: the word was given; an instant, and a sudden jerk by Bowie gave him a chance to drive his knife into the body of the Spaniard, sinking it to the very hilt. The Spaniard dropped, Bowie catching the body on his knee. Then to make sure work, Bowie gave his knife a scientific turn in the Spaniard's body, drew it out, followed by the spouting of blood; cut the cord which bound their arms and allowed the dead Spaniard to fall as indifferently to the earth as though it had been the carcass of a dead dog. Thus was the supremacy of Jim's knife fairly, fearfully and triumphantly vindicated, and it remains unchallenged until this very day.

BURIED ALIVE.

The Louisiana Saving Bank in New Orleans, is building a large vault. Admission to it is gained through large wrought iron doors, to which are affixed patent locks. These locks were put in order yesterday by a locksmith named Tympe. After arranging the fastenings on the door he lit a candle and proceeded inside the vault to see how they fitted. Closing the door after him the eccentric catch of the door fell, locking him in. Those on the outside could render him no assistance, since it was a combination lock, and no one knew the numbers at which it was set. In this narrow cell, shut in by the four walls of the vault and a huge iron door, the man felt as if he was buried alive. The only means by which he could obtain air or drink was through a small hole in the door, not the twentieth part of an inch in diameter. The atmosphere in the cell-like place was fetid and noisome, and the man felt as if he would suffocate. Fortunately he had carried with him into the vault a hammer and chisel, and with them the only instruments he had, he proceeded to cut his way out. The work was slow and tedious, and required two hours and a half of incessant labor. He succeeded at last, however, and was taken more dead than alive from the vault. The wonder is that he did not suffocate.

FLOURENS.

Messrs. Flourens & Co. continue to be troublesome. It was announced that that gentleman had resigned from the command-in-chief of the National Guard, which had been "forced upon him by the patriotic citizens of Belleville"—the most disorderly suburb of Paris—but now it appears that the resignation accepted by the government commander-in-chief, Monsieur Tamisier, had never been tendered. So the tribune of the people has placarded the following letter:

Citizen-General—Notwithstanding your acceptance of my resignation, I feel compelled to retain my command, in order to preserve the peace and good order of Paris. It is unnecessary to add that I do not give up any one of my prerogatives, and that I have come to this determination by the advice and approval of my entire staff.

G. FLOURENS.

## BRIGANDAGE IN GREECE.
### Another Fearful Outrage.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Athens, October 15:

Another act of brigandage has alarmed all Greece, revived the general indignation at the misgovernment of the country, and convinced thinking men that the whole political system must be reorganized in order to save Greece from anarchy. A band of brigands, said to number about twenty, crossed the frontier from Turkey a few days since, marched into Greece four days unobserved, and, though reported to include men well known to the central and local authorities as possessing intimate acquaintance with the country round Livadeia, was allowed to take up its quarters in the neighborhood of the town without discovery. Livadeia is a flourishing town of six thousand inhabitants, the centre of a rich agricultural district, the residence of wealthy land proprietors, possessing a mayor, a municipal council and police and rural guards paid by the community. It is the residence of an eparch, who represents the grandeur and inefficiency of the central administration in a kingdom without roads.

On Tuesday, the 11th, Nicolion, the Deputy of Levadeia, proprietor of a large hereditary landed estate in the vicinity, and Mr. Leonardides, in whose house he was staying, were carried off by brigands, who entered the town while it was still light. The manner of this capture in a town house was in accordance with the usual tactics of the brigands, and illustrates the neglect of all precautions on the part of a large force stationed at Lavadeia to maintain public security. No watch was kept in the suburbs. During the short Grecian twilight six brigands walked into the town in parties of two, looking as like peasants as they could. They had ascertained that the men of the house were to be absent all night on farm business, and that only the Deputy and the proprietor remained; so they crept in at the door unnoticed, pinnioned and gagged their captives, and intimidated and silenced the women before any alarm could be given. Other brigands were at the same time watching in the street to prevent anybody leaving or entering the house without being seized. After it was dark the brigands carried off their captives, taking them separately through the streets placed between two guards, and thus the band gained the open country. They declared to the women before they left the house that if any information was given, and a pursuit attempted, they would murder their prisoners. Their deed was therefore concealed for some hours, and they had the whole night to gain their place of concealment without being pursued by the irregular bands maintained by the Ministry of the Interior to watch over the public security. Hitherto no trace has been discovered of the coming and going of this band of twenty men.

Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Philion, who is personally well known and highly esteemed by the best men in Athens, where he generally resides. He is a man of education, had been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in King Otho's time, and occupies a high political position without being either an official or a place hunter. He can be cited as a proof that Greece possesses a few independent landed proprietors in the province who are gentlemen in education and conduct. One of his daughters is now residing in Bavaria as maid of honor with the dethroned Queen Amalia."

## THE RED LIGHT OF THE AURORA.
### Its Cause and Capture as it Fell to the Ground.

[Correspondence of Toronto Globe.]

SIR: The recent display of aurora at Toronto were remarkable for their deep red color. In answer to many inquiries with reference to the cause of this color, I will give an account of several observations of these displays. I find indications that the red light is due to the passage of the polar light through a stratum of minutely divided meteoric matter, just as the rays of sunlight appear red when passing through atmosphere loaded with smoke.

The conclusion is partly confirmed by an experiment made by myself on the evening of October 24.

On this occasion the bright red light was succeeded by the usual gray mist of frozen vapor, which increases in density to a very unusual extent. Feeling sure that this dense matter must be falling to the earth, I at once thoroughly cleaned a glass slide and exposed it on an elevated position. After one hour I examined the exposed surface with a powerful microscope, and was delighted to find that the slide had received and retained hundreds of small bodies, uniform in size and appearance, and easily distinguished from dust and other objects usually found in the atmosphere. They are spherical, solid, firmly attached to the glass, about one 5,000th of an inch in diameter, or about one-half the size of the human red globule.

What are these little bodies? Where and how do they originate? I think we may be able, partially at least, to answer these questions.

Space, in the regions of auroral currents, certainly is filled by our own atmosphere in a rarified condition. Now, owing to its density, the oxygen of air will retain a tangible form to a greater attitude than other gases, and hence (perhaps in an allotrapid form) is the medium acted upon by the different electric currents, producing white auroral light. This is always succeeded by a gray appearance of the sky, caused by the production and condensation of aqueous vapor in the form of the minute sperical bodies which fell upon my glass slide, and which, upon evaporating, leave left the meteoric mineral matter they contained to record, in solid form, their shape and something of their history, and point us to the probable cause of the red color of our late displays of aurora borealis. I may add that, under polarized light, this substance exerts a left-handed rotation of twenty degrees.

## ANOTHER.
### A Steamer Missing, and Probably Lost.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican]

Some days ago Captain Tucker, who is well known in this city as having been in command of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*, shortly after the war, and an experienced seaman, left Fernandina, Florida, with a steamer which he had recently purchased at the North, for Tampa, for the purpose of carrying the mails between that place and Manatee, Smyrna and other landings along the Gulf coast. After proceeding as far as Mosquito Inlet the engineer in charge of the steamer made an examination of the machinery and vessel, and pronouncing her unseaworthy, refused to proceed further with her. We also learn that the engineer who brought the vessel out from New York refused to go to sea in her, and also pronounced her unseaworthy. The engineer was put ashore at the inlet, when the steamer put out to sea. The keeper of the light-house saw the vessel outside and at anchor that evening, she appeared to be dragging anchor and the water breaking over her, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of the steamer. Besides the crew, Captain Tucker, his wife and daughters, and Mr. John Clay and Miss Griswold, of Fernandina, were on board. As there was a terrific gale prevailing at the time (the one that caused so much damage to shipping on the coast,) and as there has been plenty of time for the steamer to make some port, it is feared that she has gone down with all on board. There is great anxiety felt in Fernandina for the safety of those on board of the missing vessel. We sincerely hope that some tidings may be heard of her safe arrival, but if the report of her unseaworthiness is correct, we fear that she has met the fate of the *Varuna* and other vessels on that coast.


### Diseased Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established, if the elaborate functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequentlr seen these results from the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable med cine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to efficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles, securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in endless variety, large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, seven years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, IS AT Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c. Painters will find a good assortment of everything necessary to the trade—White Lead (fresh), Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, White, Demar and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes. Would respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisf

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**THE DAILY GAZETTE.**


## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 10, 1870.

There is perhaps a freer inquiry for money to-day, but the supply to good borrowers has been large enough to meet the demand without advancing the rate.

The market in bonds and stocks continues inactive. There was some inquiry for Columbia Oil stock at 10@10½.

89½ was bid for a limited amount of Allegheny Valley Bonds.

The eastern markets are a fraction weaker this afternoon. Gold dropped to 110¾, and United State bonds are reported heavy with a declining tendency.

The course of our foreign exchanges must depend very largely upon the question of continued war or peace, and the condition of the London money market. Since the outbreak of the war, the position of our foreign trade has not been, in some respects, satisfactory, if we may accept the commerce of this port as a criterion. The returns of the trade of New York show that from July 1st to the beginning of the last week of October, the imports were $11,300 above those of the same period of last year, while the exports were $11,100,000 less than then. How far this increase of imports, and decrease of exports may be traceable to the effects of the war we do not at present inquire; the fact, however, is very clear that our commercial indebtedness to other countries has not been lessened or been contributed toward an adjustment of the account by the remittance of securities within the last four months. On the contrary a considerable amount of obligations of various classes has been sent home. True, we have exported from this port since the 1st of August, during the four months; but that is little beyond what we have in ordinary years shipped during the period in question. The war is the active cause of the present money market, and the difficulty of finding safe employment for the now idle capital of Europe. The very absence of which has been thus accumulating against us is now allowed to remain there for use. However convenient this may be to our money market, yet it must be kept in mind that this balance is simply loaned to us on call; and it deserves to be considered what might be the effect to us if a considerable part of this were suddenly and suddenly called in. We say this question deserves consideration; because the contingency suggested is by no means an impossible one. Already large amounts are due from England to France on account of goods sent at the outbreak of the war; nor is it probable that France would be in a position to buy back what she has thus realized upon, in the event of peace. England, therefore, has a large commercial indebtedness to France; and besides owes to her a large amount on account of money sent temporarily to London for safety. The industrial securities, in case of peace, in place of money, would call for the return of a large amount of these funds, and should Prussia demand a heavy cash indemnity, as is probable, would tend to a monetary draw the whole home. In that contingency, London could adopt but one course respecting balances temporarily employed in the United States and American credits generally. In view of this liability, the policy of the Bank of England in reducing its rate of discount to such a low figure, and our own confidence in accepting so largely temporary loans from London are alike open to question.

In short, however, the matter is looked at, there is reason for hoping that our security will be found to contribute liberality toward the balances now loaned us. For the time being, international jealousies and the embroilments, though, therefore, the future may be cloudy, it is not without substantial assurances of safety. Fortunately for the country in a strong condition to withstand the shock of any temporary derangement in our foreign exchanges. Our crops are abundant. Our farming interests enable us to export a large quantity of food products to meet the wants of devastated France; and the South has a cotton crop from which it could supply nearly double the volume of cotton to Europe. We leave it to be inferred what bearing this prospect has upon the future of the gold premium; suggesting only that proper allowance must be made for the fact that the Government interest payments of November and January will place over $7,000,000 of gold on the market, and that, for the next three months, the amount of exchange made against cotton and Western products is likely to be very large.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1881 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " 1874 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1865 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1865 new | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| " 1867 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| " 1868 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Currency 6's | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 97½ | 97½ |
| Do Scrip | 92 | 97½ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Reading | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 89 | 89 |
| Do. Preferred | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Wabash | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Do preferred | 75 | 75 |
| Adams Express | 67¾ | 67¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 10[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1865 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 11[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1865 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 11[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1868 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 11[illegible] | C. P. R. R. | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 11[illegible] | C. P. R. R. | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 10-40s | [illegible] | Old Pacifics | 11[illegible] |

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1870.

Money market easy at 6@5 per cent. Sterling dull at 9[illegible]. Gold dull and firm; opened 110¾, advanced to 110¾ and closed at 110¾@110¾. Carrying rates 4 per cent. to flat. Clearances $25,000,000. Exports $700,000.

Governments dull and steady. The Treasury bought $1,000,000 of '81 at 108¾.

States dull; 68, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5-20's '62, 108¾@108¾; '64, 107¾@107¾; '65, 107¾@107¾; new, 106¾@106¾; 5-20's '67, 106¾@106¾; '68, 106¾@106¾; 10-40's, 103½@103¾; currency 6's, 111¾@111¾.

State Bonds active and higher. Missouris, 91¾, 92; North Carolinas, old, 66; do. new, 63¾; old, 64; North Carolinas, old, 47¾; do. new, 36.

Railway speculation tame the greater part of the afternoon and prices declined½@3¾, the result of sales to realize profits. At the close the market was in steadier tone, and there was a slight recovery from the lowest point. The most active stocks were New York Central, Reading, Lake Shore and North Western preferred. In Reading there were sales of 2,000 shares, seller two-thirty months, at 103¾, when the regular delivery was made. Miscellaneous shares declined 1@2.

Canton, 69¾; Cumberland Coal, 38; W. U. Tel., 44¾; Quicksilver, & Mariposa, 7¾; do pref., 16¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo Co. 38; Am. M. U. Ex., 25¾; Pacific Mail, 57¾; N. Y. Co. 97¾; do scrip, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; do pref., 38; Harlem, 134½; do pref., 136; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Central, 111¾; C. & P., 93¾; Northwestern, 89¾; do pref., 89¾; Rock Island, 110¾; N. J. Cen., 109¾; St. Paul, 41¾; do pref., 69¾; Wabash, 40¾; do pref., 75¾; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 32; do pref., 51; Chicago & Alton, 93; do pref., 98; Illinois Central, 129 3-4; Pittsburgh, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 107¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 110¾; Illinois Central, 124¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Ohio Central, 19¾; Union Pacific, 3[illegible].

Sub-Treasury balances: Gold, $80,858,610; currency, $9,109,949.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 10, 1870.

Trade in general merchandize is fair, fully up to the usual average for this season of year, though there is room for improvement. We see no reason to anticipate any thing else. We might be content with a limited amount of trade, but the position of our foreign trade has not been, in some respects, satisfactory, if we may accept the commerce of this port as a criterion. The returns of the trade of New York show that from July 1st to the beginning of the last week of October, the imports were $11,300 above those of the same period of last year, while the exports were $11,100,000 less than then. How far this increase of imports, and decrease of exports may be traceable to the effects of the war we do not at present inquire; the fact, however, is very clear that our commercial indebtedness to other countries has not been lessened or been contributed toward an adjustment of the account by the remittance of securities within the last four months. On the contrary a considerable amount of obligations of various classes has been sent home. True, we have exported from this port since the 1st of August, during the four months; but that is little beyond what we have in ordinary years shipped during the period in question. The war is the active cause of the present money market, and the difficulty of finding safe employment for the now idle capital of Europe. The very absence of which has been thus accumulating against us is now allowed to remain there for use. However convenient this may be to our money market, yet it must be kept in mind that this balance is simply loaned to us on call; and it deserves to be considered what might be the effect to us if a considerable part of this were suddenly and suddenly called in. We say this question deserves consideration; because the contingency suggested is by no means an impossible one. Already large amounts are due from England to France on account of goods sent at the outbreak of the war; nor is it probable that France would be in a position to buy back what she has thus realized upon, in the event of peace. England, therefore, has a large commercial indebtedness to France; and besides owes to her a large amount on account of money sent temporarily to London for safety. The industrial securities, in case of peace, in place of money, would call for the return of a large amount of these funds, and should Prussia demand a heavy cash indemnity, as is probable, would tend to a monetary draw the whole home. In that contingency, London could adopt but one course respecting balances temporarily employed in the United States and American credits generally. In view of this liability, the policy of the Bank of England in reducing its rate of discount to such a low figure, and our own confidence in accepting so largely temporary loans from London are alike open to question.

In short, however, the matter is looked at, there is reason for hoping that our security will be found to contribute liberality toward the balances now loaned us. For the time being, peace, international jealousies and the re-arrangement of international alliances would be apt to result in greater unsettled in foreign financial circles, and the the consequent indisposition to invest only in European securities but even in European securities, except at low prices, would create a market for the securities, incorporate and national, of a great country exempt from European embroilments. Therefore, the future may be cloudy, it is not without substantial assurances of safety. Fortunately for the country in a strong condition to withstand the shock of any temporary derangement in our foreign exchanges. Our crops are abundant. Our farming interests enable us to export a large quantity of food products to meet the wants of devastated France; and the South has a cotton crop from which it could supply nearly double the volume of cotton to Europe. We leave it to be inferred what bearing this prospect has upon the future of the gold premium; suggesting only that proper allowance must be made for the fact that the Government interest payments of November and January will place over $7,000,000 of gold on the market, and that, for the next three months, the amount of exchange made against cotton and Western products is likely to be very large.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1881 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| " 1874 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1865 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| " 1865 new | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| " 1867 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| " 1868 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 10-40's | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Currency 6's | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 97½ | 97½ |
| Do Scrip | 92 | 97½ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Reading | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 89 | 89 |
| Do. Preferred | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 57¾ | 57¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Wabash | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Do preferred | 75 | 75 |
| Adams Express | 67¾ | 67¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 10[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1865 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 11[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1865 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 11[illegible] | 5-20 Jan. & July, 1868 | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 11[illegible] | C. P. R. R. | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 11[illegible] | C. P. R. R. | 9[illegible] |
| U. S. 10-40s | [illegible] |

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## HOME NEWS.

**A Case.**—Yesterday morning a workman was engaged grading Penn avenue, when a portion of the bank at the side caved in, and Jas. Haas was carried under the debris and badly crushed. Dr. Clark attended his injuries.

**The First Instalment** of Five Dollars a share on subscription to stock of the City Gymnasium is required to be paid to John McKain, Secretary, No. 80 Fourth avenue, on or before the 15th inst.

JOHN EARLE, President.

**Notice.**—Housekeepers wishing to keep their ceilings free from smoke, their carpets free from soot—the result of badly constructed chimneys—will purchase Robinson's chimney top. Never Fails. Sold wholesale and retail by James Woodwell & Co., corner of Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Thanks.**—Our thanks are due, and they are hereby tendered to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for their unsolicited kindness in furnishing us with important telegrams relating to the recent elections. We will always receive such favors gratefully, and it will afford us great pleasure to publish them in our columns, as we have uniformly done hitherto, when they are accorded.

**Fraudulent Transaction.**—James Petrie, before Alderman McMasters, charged Hugh McGuire, a resident of Meadville, with false pretence. The amount involved is $128—the value of a Rail thrown off the C. & P. road, obtained from Petrie by falsely representing that it was for Mr. Henry Dickson, one of Petrie's patrons. An officer was sent to intercept McGuire, who is pushing his way to Meadville via Beaver canal.

**All is Me Eye.**—David Acor says he performed a job of painting for James Montgomery for $15, and that when he called for a settlement of the bill James pointed to all his eye—with his fist. The optic has since been as near in name and as scher in reality, and Mr. Acor, seeing from his wounded body and feelings, has applied to Alderman McMasters for redress. Mr. Montgomery has been held for a hearing for assault and battery. He resides in Hatfield.

**W. Howard & Co.**, manufacturers of lard and lubricating oils, are now actively located at No. 27 Seventh (late Irwin) street, and are prepared to furnish consumers and dealers with all grades of refined, for burning and lubricating purposes. They are young men of great energy and uprightness of character, and will afford to deal only with their fellow-men, as we know by master-craftsmen.

We heartily commend them to the trade, and bespeak for them that patronage which is sure to follow true worth and merit.

**The Popular Judgement.**—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; and yet sells more than any other, and nearly as many thousand in excess of other well-known and popular machines. The public have the benefit of the saving in the cost of canvassing, and ascertaining wherein they can economically and judiciously invest their money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Singer Machine. As a proof, it pays no fees for a canvasser, go to the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 36 Sixth street.

**The Evening Leader** feels very sore that the GAZETTE published returns of the late elections furnished by the P. & A. Telegraph Line, and charges us with stealing its dispatches. We deny the soft impeachment. The Company, unsolicited, furnished us their dispatches, as they have done heretofore, for which we are much obliged, and shall in the future, as in the past, use them and give credit for the same. The managers being shrewd men, and wanting their line credited with enterprise, took advantage of the occasion to have their dispatches printed in a first class journal, and by a reference to the columns of the GAZETTE to be one of this class, and its high standing as a reliable political paper, they saw a fit opportunity for displaying it. We think its no person's business, but our own, what we publish, and the P. & A. managers, we believe, are capable of conducting their business without the interference on the part of over sensitive editors, after all, may be gratified by this notice, which they have been anxiously seeking for some time.

**Correct time** is almost as invaluable to the business man as a good dinner to a hungry one. Through the exertions of some of our energetic and public spirited merchants, the means of ascertaining correct time is offered to the hundredth part of a second, has been greatly facilitated through the telegraphic connections made with the Allegheny Observatory. Only a few of our jewelers have as yet taken the necessary preliminary steps to secure the benefit, but the desire is universal, and we are turning out first class engraving, giving the most correct observations for longitude, and hereafter every watch, of the most improved style and perfect construction, will receive special care to see only selected and thoroughly examined watches and clocks, quality of iron and steel which accounts for the difference in strength and durability of their springs, buggies and light wagons. To this end their every movement changes, it is doubtful if there will be any worth while, that will escape their notice, or carelessly, who would provide themselves with a watch, should not call at Mr. Foreman's, and examine the stock, and if not suited, or any to have such attention given to their watches as they deserve, they would do well to patronize Mr. Foreman, as they could do in no better place.

**Carriage Factory—Workmen & Boats.**

Among our many advertising patrons we have none whom we can more confidently recommend as certain to fulfil the highest expectation of excellence in the material and workmanship of the work executed at their factory, or in whose statements as to quality and value of their work more implicit confidence may be placed. Mr. Rees has recently greatly improved and enlarged their shops which are situated on Beaver street, Allegheny, on the north side of Gay alley, and are quite extensive. With these additional facilities, made necessary by the rapid increase of their business, they are enabled to execute orders more promptly and are turning out first class carriages, buggies, spring and heavy wagons of the most improved style and perfect workmanship. Being under the personal care to see only selected and thoroughly seasoned wood and iron used in their work, and that every article of quality of iron and steel which accounts for the difference in strength and durability of their springs, buggies and light wagons. To this end their every movement changes, it is doubtful if there will be any worth while, that will escape their notice, or carelessly, who would provide themselves with a watch, should not call at Mr. Foreman's, and examine the stock, and if not suited, or any to have such attention given to their watches as they deserve, they would do well to patronize Mr. Foreman, as they could do in no better place.

### Personals.

We were favored with a visit yesterday from George P. Rowell, Esq., of the firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, New York. Mr. Rowell is the representative of one of the largest and most successful advertising agencies in the country. He is a reliable gentleman, and transacts his business with promptness and fidelity, and is the most genial and agreeable and it will afford us much pleasure to meet him often.

### Fire at an Oil Works.

A slight fire occurred at the Petrolite Oil Works, owned by Wormser, Myers & Co., in the Fifteenth ward, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire department in that section responded promptly to the signal from box 18, but on account of the nature of the fire they did not go into service. The fire was caused by the breaking of a joint connecting the still with the condenser, the material which was running from the still at the time ignited, and communicated the fire to the immediate vicinity of the still house. The loss is trifling, and will not cause any delay to the firm. There was no insurance.

### Malicious Mischief.

A visit to the office of Alderman Humbert, yesterday, provided us with two cases of malicious mischief which are as follows:

E. W. Dalton made information charging G. W. Hiller, a draymen with willfully and maliciously driving his dray against dependents buggy, thereby breaking the axle of the same. A warrant was issued for the malicious trespasser.

James Carroll, a driver of a spice wagon, was charged with a similar offence by Samuel Dickey, who alleges that while driving down Fourth avenue in a light wagon, defendant drove his spice wagon against the same, breaking an axle, upsetting the buggy and "spilling" defendant in the mud. The case will probably be settled by payment of costs and damages by the accused.

### The Allegery.

The opening night of the Allegory at Lafayette Hall was in every respect a success. The hall was filled to overflowing with an audience in which there seemed to be none who were not highly pleased with the entertainment. The four hundred performers exhibited their careful training and appreciation of the parts by perfect representations. The tableaux were all skillfully and effectively grouped, and made a fine impression. The singing and music was of the order of those anticipated, to the delight of the audience. Miss Hager, presiding at the piano, added greatly to the interest of the musical exercises.

To-night the second entertainment will be given, and all who desire to witness a fine exhibition will not fail to be in attendance.

### Unpaid Letters.

Letters for the following persons remain in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, postage not having been paid thereon:

Haldor & Adamson, Philadelphia, Pa., three cents.
Harstman & Sons W. H., Philadelphia, Pa., three cents.
Hood, Philadelphia, Pa., three cents.
Hood, Bunbright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., three cents.
Jackson, C., Titusville, Pa., three cents.
Krechenbush E., Wilkins, Pa., three cents.
Kuitenbough J. W., Petersburg, Pa., three cents.
Powers John, Evansville, Pa., three cents.
Sanders Wm. A., New York, three cents.
Wilkins & Co. Wm., Baltimore, Md., three cents.
Wagner W., Cincinnati, O., three cents.
Woodworth Alice A., Allegheny, Pa., three cents.

### Once More.

We bespeak public attention to the bankrupt sales at No. 61 Wood street, still progressing with added vigor as the fame extends of the large amount of first class dry goods, of almost every kind and name, that are from day to day sold positively without limit or reservation as to price. We have expressed surprise that so many goods could be disposed of in so short a space, but on looking at the almost endless variety embraced in the assortment, adapted to all ages in the family or to retail the storekeepers, and noticing the fact that the sales are peremptory, the cause was at once apparent. Every body and one's wife may be found in the crowded salesroom, eager to avail themselves of an opportunity for bargains such as they had never seen before and don't expect to see again, and so while the stock holds out there will be no lack of bargains. New faces are seen every day, and the excitement seems to grow with what it feeds upon, viz.: low prices, wonderfully low prices—that's the secret.

### The "United Presbyterian."

The *United Presbyterian*, which is published in this city by H. J. Murdoch & Co., and is the chief organ of the large religious body whose name it bears, came to us this week in an entirely new dress, and looks decidedly well. It is an ably edited and well conducted religious journal, and enjoys one of the largest circulations outside the city of New York. It is, therefore, one of the very best mediums for advertising, which the weekly press furnishes, and such is duly appreciated by a good extensively patronized by business men. As a high-toned, reliable religious paper it occupies a distinguished place, and, as a consequence, is meeting with most deserved success. We congratulate its amiable and talented editor-in-chief, Dr. D. R. Kerr, and his most worthy partner H. J. Murdoch, Esq., on their success and prosperity, which are abundantly evinced by the improvements which they have made in their already popular and widely circulated journal.

### Carriage Factory—Workmen & Boats.

Among our many advertising patrons we have none whom we can more confidently recommend as certain to fulfil the highest expectation of excellence in the material and workmanship of the work executed at their factory, or in whose statements as to quality and value of their work more implicit confidence may be placed. Mr. Rees has recently greatly improved and enlarged their shops which are situated on Beaver street, Allegheny, on the north side of Gay alley, and are quite extensive. With these additional facilities, made necessary by the rapid increase of their business, they are enabled to execute orders more promptly and are turning out first class carriages, buggies, spring and heavy wagons of the most improved style and perfect workmanship. Being under the personal care to see only selected and thoroughly seasoned wood and iron used in their work, and that every article of quality of iron and steel which accounts for the difference in strength and durability of their springs, buggies and light wagons. To this end their every movement changes, it is doubtful if there will be any worth while, that will escape their notice, or carelessly, who would provide themselves with a watch, should not call at Mr. Foreman's, and examine the stock, and if not suited, or any to have such attention given to their watches as they deserve, they would do well to patronize Mr. Foreman, as they could do in no better place.

## RIVER NAVIGATION.

**The River Interest—Public Meeting of the Citizens to Protest Against the Obstructing of Navigation of our Rivers in General, and the Construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge in Particular—Addresses and Resolutions.**

The question of a free and unobstructed navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is one of much more importance than it is generally supposed to be, not alone to the city of Pittsburgh, but to the citizens of every village, town and city on the river from this city to New Orleans. The people have recently awakened to the importance of the matter here, and from reports from other points interested there is an interest manifested, which will make its self felt, and if kept alive cannot fail to accomplish the object desired, which is the removal of all obstructions now in the river which in any way interfere with their free and uninterrupted navigation, and the adoption or measures to prevent the placing of any such obstructions in the same.

The interest now manifested in the matter is caused by the construction of the bridge at Cincinnati, which, it is said, if permitted to be completed on the plan proposed, will be disastrous to the coal interests as well as to the river itself generally.

Pursuant to a public call, issued by the Mayor at the request of parties interested, a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh was held last evening to take action in the matter and enter their protest against the placing of obstructions in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. First, by attendance large in numbers; the meeting exceedingly enthusiastic, all present manifesting a deep interest in the matter under consideration.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Brush, who read the call for the same.

### ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. Dravo, Col. James M. Cooper was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the following persons were chosen

*Vice Presidents*—Hon. David M. Brush, B. F. Jones, Hon. J. L. Bennett, Capt. R. C. Gray, Capt. W. J. Kountz, George A. Berry, W. Vankirk, Alex Chambers, Jr., Hon. McSherry, Col. Thomas M. Howe, Thomas Donnelly, George R. White, Dr. Gross, George Black, Samuel Mechanin, N. J. Bigley, Hon. John B. Parkin, Hon. Thomas Mellon, Alex. Nimick, W. E. Schmertz, John H. Shoenberger, Alex. S. Byers, Simpson Hower, Wm. Caldwell, James Park, Jr., Hon. Edward A. Grow, Wm. M. Lyon, Hon. Joseph Walton, J. V. McDonald.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, John J. Musgrave, Jno. Dallas, R. H. Patterson and the reporters of press were appointed secretaries.

W. D. Moore, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The resolution was adopted and the following gentlemen appointed on the committee: W. D. Moore, J. F. Dravo, N. J. Bigley, W. H. Brown and others.

### JOHN COOPER'S ADDRESS

Mr. Cooper, the President, then addressed the meeting as follows:

I thank you for the compliment of being called to preside over so large and respectable a meeting of my fellow-citizens, assembled to co-operate with other communities equally concerned, to protest against the obstruction of our great natural highway on the course to the sea; and not only to protest, but to devise measures to defeat the proposed obstruction.

I need not say how deeply I sympathise with your object, and how cordially I wish you God speed in your righteous undertaking.

I am opposed to every form of oppression, and nothing I can conceive of is more oppressive, than to erect barriers to our own inland commerce, and to obstruct those great arteries of inter-communication which the almighty hand has channeled out, so that the boundless waters may flow on, without let or hinderance, to gladden the hearts of millions of his creatures.

It does appear to me that there is a natural inherent, or so to speak, fundamental right involved in this question: that no power should or does exist in legislation, State or National, to interrupt in any way the free navigation of great rivers.

They should be regarded as the inalienable property of the people, subject to improvement but not to injury. They are the common heritage, in which all are interested; and, wanting their line credited with enterprise, took advantage of the occasion to have their dispatches printed in a first class journal, and by a reference to the columns of the GAZETTE to be one of this class, and its high standing as a reliable political paper, they saw a fit opportunity for displaying it. We think its no person's business, but our own, what we publish, and the P. & A. managers, we believe, are capable of conducting their business without the interference on the part of over sensitive editors, after all, may be gratified by this notice, which they have been anxiously seeking for some time.

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They should be regarded as the inalienable property of the people, subject to improvement but not to injury. They are the common heritage, in which all are interested; and it would seem to be a matter of self-evident truth that no power should exist to interfere with its legitimate business, in order to promote the business of another interest.

But I will not detain you longer from the discussion of the practical remedy to avert the threatened evil.

The whole subject is in your hands, and I have no doubt will be wisely considered.

### OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

He then read a communication from A. J. Marcellute and H. J. Dorrey, pilots, giving their opinion as to the effect of the bridges on navigation, which they stated that pier bridges were always dangerous and disastrous to navigation.

The Committee of Resolutions then retired to prepare their report.

### GEN. J. K. MOORHEAD.

During the absence of the committee, Gen. Moorhead was called upon to address the meeting. He stated that owing to indisposition it would be impossible for him to address the meeting at any length, but he desired to call the attention of the people of Pittsburgh to a few facts in connection with the Act of Congress of 1852, relative to the bridge which was now giving us so much trouble. The circumstances connected with the passage of the act appeared to have passed out of their recollection. The general impression was that the bill had been permitted to slip through without any objections. By referring to the records they would find that such was not the case. There were some things connected with the passage of the bill which should not be overlooked by Pittsburgh—such, for instance, as a resolution passed by the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, recommending the passage of the bill as written, and that was authorizing the building of bridges of two hundred feet span. The bill had been opposed by the Representatives in the river interest, and it was passed under a call for the previous question. The bill then went to the Senate, where Mr. Cowan fought it to the end, and succeeded in having the length of the span increased to three hundred feet. The speaker then referred to the unworthy act of constructing a draw bridge over the Ohio or any other rapid river. He thought that the parties interested in the Cincinnati bridge had made a mistake which may prove fatal to them. The law under which they pretend to be operating provides that there shall be a span of four hundred feet over the main channel, and in this case they had not placed the four hundred feet span over the main channel.

### COL. J. K. KERR.

Colonel Kerr was the next speaker On coming forward he was received with enthusiastic applause, after which he remarked: That they had come forward to discuss a question which seriously concerned the interests not only of every person present, but of the entire commercial world. It was of the utmost importance to the future of this great country that the question should be fairly and thoroughly discussed. He was opposed to the bridge at Cincinnati, and he was